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LEGACY OF CIRCUMCISION THREATENS NATIONAL UNITY

AU280750 Shumen SHUMENSKA ZARYA in Bulgarian 21 Jul 85 (page unknown)

[Article by Dr Slav Asparukhov: "Criminal Interference With Children's Health"]

[Text] Circumcision is one of the forms of sacrificial offering in the name of the gods which arose as far back as 35,000-40,000 years ago -- during the stone age of primeval social order. Handed down from generation to generation over thousands of years, circumcision received different interpretations, depending on the interests of the ruling classes and religious trends, and acquired a corresponding psychological and ideological-political significance.

How did the "canonization" of circumcision in Islam come about? The fact that the Koran contains no mention of circumcision categorically proves that it was introduced much later into the cult-ritual system of the Islamic religion in the form of a (syunet), that is, an instruction of the Prophet Muhammad. Centuries after the appearance and further consolidation of Islam, when its armies began to leave the boundaries of the Arabian Peninsula with increasing frequency and to meet uncircumcised enemies, the mark of circumcision proved to be a reliable means of determining the nationality both of dead soldiers and of living captives, traitors, scouts, spies, and others. The enslaved peoples were compelled very often to adopt not only the ideological dogmas of the new religion, but also the manners, customs, rituals, and traditions of their foreign rulers. In this way circumcision was introduced as a visible sign and "material proof" of the true conversion of the local population to Mohammedanism.

The chronicles and travel notes of many famous European diplomats, scholars, and travelers of the Middle Ages describe countless crimes committed by the Ottoman beys and pashas, agas, and local rulers, who carried out circumcision both in the course of mass conversions to Mohammedanism and when carrying out the most varied punishments of groups of people and individuals, as a form of torture and education. The barbarities of the Ottoman hordes of Islam reached such a level that, in their attempts to show themselves to be true believers before Allah and the sultan, they circumcised with brutal cruelty children, youths, and adult males, both before carrying out the death penalty and after the death of a man from a serious illness.

Thus, it was for purely ideological and political considerations, by violent methods and means, that circumcision was forced upon part of the Bulgarian people during their conversion to Mohammedanism and Turkification.

At present, the ideologists of Islamic religious fanaticism and the politicians of Turkish bourgeois nationalism for tactical and strategic reasons are resorting to subtle, indirect, and diversionary forms for imposing and confirming circumcision, mainly in the guise of "an indispensible means of maintaining personal hygiene and protection from disease." This is a completely arbitrary interpretation, an anti-scientific explanation of a barbaric ritual, the motives for the practice of which over the whole of human history were originally only religious, and later, right up to the present day, religious and political.

Modern medical science and social practice categorically prove the health damaging nature of circumcision. It puts under threat all three components of good health and personal well-being -- the mental, physical, and social health of the individual. Circumcision is a criminal interference with children's health. For a long time before they are subjected to this misanthropic act, young boys live in fear and alarm of it. And when it is carried out, they writhe, streaming with blood and in floods of tears, under the knife, delivered into the hands of the (syunetiyas) by their own parents. Some of these defenseless victims are left with longlasting speech defects or develop a neurotic phobia, while others lose a great deal of blood and can barely be saved in the surgical departments of hospitals, thanks to the emergency intervention of medical workers.... But there are also cases for whom nothing can be of help....

Thus, the logical conculsion is that circumcision is a primeval and primitive religious ritual. In all epochs of the history the reasons for its practice had an anti-human basis. This was displayed particularly vividly in the Middle Ages, when the fanatical Islamic hordes of the Ottoman Empire utilized circumcision for the cruel branding of the Turkified population, converted to Islam. From that time the grave scars of circumcision have remained on the bodies of part of the Bulgarian people. It has caused only degradation and offense to our people. It is paradoxical that this misanthropic and bloody custom of the enslaver even now continues to be practised on some children by their deeply deluded and ignorant parents, causing considerable damage to personal and public health.

The moral and political consequences of the practice of circumcision are immense. It is a key link in the arsenal of ideological diversion of imperialism for the isolation and separation of the workers in our country, setting them against one other and alienating them from our socialist native land. Accordingly, circumcision is a hostile act directed against the unity and cohesion of the Bulgarian people around the BCP's tried and tested April political line.

HERITAGE OF MUSLIM FASTING DRAINS NATION'S ENERGY

AU280801 Sofia NOVA SVETLINA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 85

[Anton Ilyanov article: "The (Oruch) Fasting -- A means of Crippling the Individual"]

[Text] Scientists have confirmed that as early as ancient times people have observed various kinds of fasting periods. They also exist in the Muslim religion. The most severe of these fasting periods is the (Oruch).

In order to endow this fast with a "divine character," the Moslem clergy did not spare any efforts and devoted particular care to this matter. An appropriate legend was invented for the purpose. According to this legend, during the days of the Ramadan, Allah shows pity for sinful mankind by forgiving sins in exchange for the fast.

The goal is obvious; namely, to conceal the truth about the essence of the fast and of its origins. This fast, as a matter of fact, was neither created by Allah, nor was it discovered by the Muslim clergy. Fasting periods existed in people's lives many centuries before the appearance of contemporary religions. This is an undeniable fact. They were imposed on ancient peoples by the undeveloped stage of their social systems. Primitive tools and natural disaster, as well as people's own incapacity to understand the causes of starvation, forced people to "fast." In those times, men could rely only on hunting and fishing, and later on a primitive form of agriculture. Hunting and fishing were unreliable and a primitive agriculture could not provide for the people's daily bread. Thus, they were exposed to periods of starvation, mass diseases, and death.

How could they rescue themselves from this situation? This question disturbed people for a long time, but they could not find the correct answer. It was impossible in those times to prove that starvation and poverty were the results of underdeveloped productive forces, the result of people's dependency upon nature and its laws. Later on, the exploitation of man by man was added to these disasters. The only "explanation" for this could be provided by human imagination, namely, that the almighty gods demand from people that they should stay hungry on certain days of the year!

These periods of starvation were called fasting. Religions thus took advantage of the fasting periods from the past by enriching them with new interpretations. This is how they invented "divine punishments" for rescuing the believers from their sins. Throughout many centuries, priests, hajjis, and all their other brothers used to deceive believers with the laws of fasting. They tried to divert people from revolutionary struggles against exploitation, hunger, and poverty, from the struggle for a more decent life.

When Islam appeared, the (Oruch) fast had been a deeply-rooted tradition in the religious life of the Arabs, and Islam was incapable of eliminating this tradition, for there was the danger that this might incite the Arabs against Islam. Thus, Islam adopted the (Oruch) fasting and transformed it into a religious custom. Naturally, it was not to the benefit of mankind at all. On the contrary, it was not to the benefit of mankind at all. On the contrary, it was the cause of numerous diseases which crippled the physical and mental health of the individual and obstructed the normal development of human organisms. Let us take a few examples: according to the instructions of Islam during the days of fasting, believers are not allowed to eat, to drink water or other liquids, or to smoke, and so forth. Any deviation from the instruction is interpreted by the clergy as a sin. As we can see, these conditions are extremely severe and harmful for people's health. They drastically interrupt the normal pace of life. They are particularly dangerous for adolescents, for pregnant women, and for older people. Medicine proved a long time ago that irregular nutrition exhausts the organism and is the cause of various diseases. The human organism is subject to certain biological laws. It must be fed 3-4 times daily and at certain intervals. An organism that is exhausted as a result of prolonged fasting is subject to various severe illnesses, such as ulcers, gastritis, tuberculosis, and others.

If Ramadan coincides with intense agricultural work, as is the case this year, those who are fasting are subject to even greater risks. They might suffer from over-exhaustion, or from sun stroke, which can be a cause of death.

The night vigils and starvation, which are the results of Ramadan, create favorable conditions for the dissemination of various mystical views on life and society. They influence the mentality of adults as well as of the younger generation, enslaving their consciousness. We know from experience that children, to begin with, consider night vigils, as well as prayers, as an interesting diversion and a source of amusement. Gradually, however, without understanding when and how, they begin to be influenced by religion, by the hajjis, by the believers, and become the victims of prejudice and superstition. The harmful effect of fasting extends also to the mental development of people. Irregular feeding and prolonged fasting are the causes of disturbances in the functions of the brain. A person who suffers from hunger cannot think calmly, cannot concentrate, but becomes absent-minded and distraught.

Today we are building a developed socialist society in our motherland and none of us needs religious customs, rituals, and traditions. The socialist individual does not need any Ramandans and (Oruch) fastings. The Muslims who are exhausted from fasting cannot work with full strength in the areas and sectors entrusted to them. They are incapable of implementing the tasks facing them in an appropriate manner. They are also unable to undergo a harmonious development. Those who are observing the rules of the (Oruch) fast, since the very first days of Ramadan, are feeling unstable, their health is suffering, they are easily tired and cannot stand the tension.

They begin to work at a slower pace compared with the other members of the collective who are not fasting. Thus, they will be exposed to the greater danger of work-related accidents. Some of them fail to observe work discipline, come late to work, or are absent, and thus cause damage to the collective and to common interests.

The supporters of Islam in our country are perfectly aware of the damages caused by fasting upon their physical and mental development. Therefore, each year, and even each day they become increasingly convinced of the harmful effect of the (Oruch) fasting and renounce this absolutely unnecessary religious tradition which became outdated a long time ago.

We are now entering a new stage in our socioeconomic and intellectual development. The revival process [vuzroditelen protses] is in full swing. Our centuries-old dream has become true. In perfect awareness and quite voluntarily we restored our Bulgarian names. We understood the great historical truth about our Bulgarian roots, about the Bulgarian native blood [rodova kruz]. This is a deeply progressive process, which will definitely assert the Bulgarian socialist and patriotic sonsciousness and our self-confidence. This revival process inspires us and obliges us to raise our cultural and ideological-political level, and as soon as possible, to liberate us from the religious illusions, as well, to join a most active struggle for the construction of a developed socialist society in our beloved fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MUSLIM 'CONTRIBUTION CUSTOM SAID 'ILLEGAL'

AU280758 Sofia NOVA SVETLINA in Bulgarian 10 Jan 85

[Article by Khasan Makhmudov: "Money Cannot 'Purify' Man -- 'Fitre' -- Another Religious Custom Deceiving Credulous Peoples]

[Text] It is an appropriate thing to do and it is the right time to submit a certain problem to our citizens' attention. It is the question about 'fitre' -- a religious contribution which is made during the Muslim holidays of Ramadan and Bayram -- holidays which have become outdated. For us there are no greater holidays than our national holidays -- 9 September, May Day, the Great Socialist October Revolution, and others which instead of setting us apart, are uniting us. There are also other holidays, which belong to us and are purely national, people's holidays and traditions and which we will restore and celebrate as nationwide holidays and not as specifically Muslim or Christian ones.

I happened to visit Karamantsi village, Khaskovo Okrug, just at the time of the Bayram holiday last year. Among other things, I inquired about "fitre." I asked the local leaders and some other people how much "fitre" is paid in Karamantsi. They all shook their heads, saying that they did not know. I considered it my duty to learn the truth and to inform the local leaders, so that they would "become aware" of the fact that "fitre" is actually being collected in their village and to remind them that this concept is not entirely unknown to some of them. A construction worker who was busy repairing the pavement on the sidewalk around the building of the local people's council told me that the imam had fixed the amount of the "fitre." I added quickly: approximately 250-260 families are living in the village.... If we accept that an average family consists of three members, this means that the imam has pocketed a net amount of approximately 750-800 leve.

I reported this to the mayor of the village -- Zdravko Khristov, an energetic and openminded leader. The secretary of the people's council also attended the talk. I explained to Comrade Khristov that the iman in his village collects "fitre" through his emissaries. The answer was: "How should I know about these things? It is their own business...."

The question whether this is their own business....is debatable. However, the fact remains that this is an illegal affair concerning the administrative leader who, above all, is obliged to watch over the application and observance of the country's laws and who should not tolerate any deviations from them. As to the question of "not knowing," it is possible that Comrade Zdravko Khristov may ignore the rules of Islam, but he has an assistant at his side, such as the secretary of the people's council...for example why should this secretary not keep him informed about what is going on in the village?

No one is allowed to collect financial contributions in our country without an appropriate permit and without issuing a receipt for the amount he receives. Otherwise, this represents a gross violation of our laws. "Fitre," or other amounts, illegally collected from the population are going into the imam's pocket, who is also on the state's payroll.

According to the laws of Islam, "fitre" is actually collected for the benefit of the poor people. Are there any poor people in our country? Is this applicable to our conditions! It is a characteristic feature of the capitalist social system, where the majority of the people are poor and where we come across beggars at every street corner. As a result of all this, we can say that in our country, where everyone who works earns his living and is living well, while the socialist state is taking care of all those who are unable to work, it becomes obvious that "fitre" has entirely lost its meaning! Last, but not least -- let us ask what we should call a citizen who is paid his wages by the state and is exploiting other people through religion? A servant of Allah, indeed! This is true, only we must add, that Allah is deceiving the people!

There is another, much more serious question raised in this connection. It is the question whether "fitre" might not be a sort of contribution of a peculiar kind through which people are considered tied to a certain religion, in this case, to Islam. We can further ask the following question. Is this not a means of deliberately setting people apart, while we are all united in a unified Bulgarian socialist nation on a class basis. This is our future and we must all get rid of any religious or other burdens in order to educate the new man of socialist Bulgaria -- an individual inspired by class-party and patriotic consciousness, a creative personality, a selfless protector of the country in which he was born and is living, the country in which his children and grandchildren will live.

It is proper that people in all places should become aware of that it is absolutely incorrect to persist in collecting "fitre" from the people.

MECCA PILGRIMS EASY PREY FOR 'CUNNING' TRADESMEN

AU280759 Sofia NOVA SVETLINA in Bulgarian 8 Dec 84

[Article by Said Kerimo: "A Meteorite, or a 'Sacred' Stone"]

[Text] Many legends are telling us about the "sacred stone" which is situated in the Ka'ba Mosque of the city of Mecca.

Those who have been fortunate enough to visit it, namely the people who go on pilgramage. mage to Mecca, venerate it as divine. It is not accidental that in many mosques we can find photographs, pictures, or tapestries depicting the Ka'ba, surrounded by thousands of pilgrims from different nations and races who belong to the Muslim religion.

One of the legends about this "sacred stone" which the Arabs call the "Al-Hajar al-Aswad" namely the black stone, is that it is suspended in the air, without any support. This is not true. According to Turkish sources dealing with the Ka'ba, the "black stone" is built in to one of the walls of the mosque. The same is confirmed by the most recent witnesses from abroad, including by those from our country. There is even more: The creators of this legend seem to be ignorant of, or to have forgotten the basic laws of nature, especially the law of gravity. According to this law, an object, even if it is of "divine origins" cannot remain suspended in the air without any support. It will inevitably fall to the ground.

There are different interpretations about the "Al Hajar al-Aswad". The believers think that it has fallen from heaven to the center of the most Islamic country in the world -- namely, Saudi Arabic, in the city of Mecca, where the prophet Muhammad, the "envoy of God," was born. It was at his wish, precisely, that the mosque in question was built in the same place where the sacred stone had fallen. All believers in the Muslim religion, wherever they are, in performing their religious services and their prayers, are supposed to face this object.

Let us see what the scientists have to say about this "sacred stone." The very Arab name of "Al-Hajar Al-aswad" tells us something. The word "Al-hadjar" means stone and "al-Aswad" means black. Hence the name of the black stone.

According to geologists the origins of this stone are truly heavenly. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia points out that it is nothing more than a basalt meteorite, and such meteorites fall to the earth every day. Some of the readers might know something about the Tugunsk meteorite which fell in Siberia about 80 years ago. Its appearance was accompanied by tremendous thunder and a very bright almost blinding light. After it fell on the taiga, the meteorite caused a wave of air which several times orbited the globe.

In a museum of natural sciences you can see dozens of large and small rocks which have fallen from the skies. All of them are black, since contact with the atmosphere at such great speed causes friction, or burning.

An astronomy camp is organized each summer in the Beli Brezi tourist complex near Ardino where young secondary school students from Kurdzhali Okrug gather. In their company I have frequently observed the skies at night when the young astronomers followed the movement of asteroid clouds. Very often some kind of "heavenly object" detaches itself and flies to the earth, leaving behind a trace like a shining tail. The students know that this is a small meteorite which completely burns up in the upper strata of the atmosphere. There are, however, also such objects which do not fully burn and their remains fall to earth.

Such a metorite is the "sacred" black stones of Mecca. It is built into the wall of the Ka'ba Mosque in a high place. This is why the pilgrams who are going to Mecca are provided with a wooden ladder, so that they may come near the black stone and touch it.

Hajji Ramadan, the late mufti of Kurdzhali, upon his return from Mecca told us that in such a crowd only a few people manage to come near and touch the "Al-Hadjar al-Aswad". Most of them were just satisfied to touch the black velvet with which the stone in question is covered, and which bears some inscriptions excerpted from the Koran. He also told us other things...He said that the pilgrimage to Mecca has become a true annual expedition to a market place, where everything has to be purchased, such as the special white clothes that are worn, the wooden ladders, small bottles of water from the "sacred" well of Zamzam and last but not least, thousands of animals brought by the bedouins, for sacrificing. One of the statistical yearbooks points out that a major part of the income of Saudi Arabia is obtained precisely at the time of the pilgrimage. This is because everything is very expensive at that time -- everything is overpriced, such as shelter, food, and water, and you even have to pay for the toilets, and also for the guide who takes the pilgrims to the "sacred" mountain of Mina, and to the "sacred cave" where, according to the legend, Muhammad hid from the enemies who were persecuting him. One even has to pay for the stones which every pilgrim throws at the place where, allegedly, the devil is hiding.

As you can see, "Al-Hadjar al-Aswad" is neither a sacred stone, nor is it suspended in the air. The founders of the Mulsim religion have cunningly exploited the ignorance of people who could not understand the phenomena of nature and for whom a simple basalt meterorite represents a "sacred stone." There is no doubt whatsoever, that everything -- the Ka'ba Mosque, as well as the "sacred" "Al Hadjar al-Aswad," as well as the "sacred" well of Zamzam, and the paths to the unassuming little hill called "the sacred Mina", as well as the ordinary cave in which the bedouins of the past used to take shelter with their sheep, are a means of commercial speculation. It is not accidental that the bazaars and markets of the Middle Eastern countries are full of "sacred" pictures representing Mecca and the Ka'ba Mosque, if they sell small postcards and large paintings, as well as huge tapestries, and prayer books, wool, or cotton from alleged clothes worn by Muhammad, hair from his "sacred" beard, and so forth. Every sensible person can easily imagine the fact that these pilgrimages to Mecca have been going on for many centuries every year, and that the number of pilgrims exceeds tens of thousands. How can we explain all this? Is it not the cunning trick of skilled tradesmen, who under the cover of selling "sacred" objects and relics to naive pilgrims are doing very well for themselves and earning large "sacred" profits.

SLOVAK COMMISSION VIEWS LOW EXPORT 'EFFECTIVENESS'

LD291451 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Bratislava, the People's Control Commission of the Slovak Socialist Republic discussed a report concerning the findings of the investigation into the causes of low effectiveness of the export of certain products to the nonsocialist countries. It has been noted that it is primarily the fall in the exchange rate that affects effectiveness. The disproportionate -- and, from the economic point of view, unjustified -- difference in the profitability of exported products also exerts a negative influence. The Control Commission stressed the fact that the producers' low innovative activity, the length of time required to solve the problems of modernization, the slow introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological development, lagging behind in the quality and technological-economic standard of products, and long delivery terms are among the lasting subjective causes of this situation.

THREAT SEEN IN DEPENDENCE ON WEST FOR PESTICIDES

AU290904 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Josef Dlouhy, deputy director of production of the Kovarov United Cooperative Farm: "For Good Quality Potatoes"]

[Excerpts] Every year we are anxious to get the necessary amount of pesticides. Moreover, sometimes our pesticides are not of the same quality as those produced in other countries. We understand, however, that the import of chemical plant protection means from the West is no solution. In the exacerbated international political situation, it is probably no problem for the world capital to "buy" one of the firms that supply pesticides to socialist countries. After 15 years American capital has resumed the production of chemical weapons. These substances are so effective that only a few grams of them suffice to destroy the fertility of the soil, and any life in it, for a hundred years. All these are questions that must be considered today.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES SLOVAK UPRISING CELEBRATION

LD292116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Editor Ladislav Balko report on 29 August celebrations marking the 41st anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising -- recorded]

The Slovak celebrations of the anniversary started in Bratislava with a wreath-laying ceremony: Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and other party and state representatives paid homage at the memorial statue at the Slovak National Uprising Square. Members of the Slovak Antifascist Fighters Union, representative of consular offices, representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army of the Ministry of the Interior, and of people's militia were also present. Participants in the ceremony then went to the Slavin, where they paid the homage with wreaths to the memory of the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army, who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for our freedom.

Celebrations also took place in Banska Bystrica, the center of the Slovak National Uprising; Kosice; Brno; and other towns. In the afternoon the celebrations culminated with festive rallies. Working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region met in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

They welcomed a party and government delegation which included Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, and others. The festive speech was delivered by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic. He recalled the historical importance of the Slovak National Uprising. He singled out the revolutionary role of the working class and working people, the mission of the fifth illegal central leadership of the CPSL and the historical role of the Soviet Union. He went on to say:

[Begin Hruskovic recording] The 41 years that have passed since the Slovak National Uprising allow us to say with deep conviction that the suffering, sacrifices, and efforts have not been in vain. We have created a great deal, and this achievement will no doubt stand the test of the critical scrutiny of the future. The life of a working man in our homeland has been changed beyond recognition. The wishes of past generations for social justice, for real and true equality, and for a life with dignity have become true. In the course of the seven 5-year plans, Slovakia, within Socialist Czechoslovakia, has been turned from a backward to an industrially-advanced country, with flourishing agriculture and constantly-improving educational and cultural standards of the people. It has become a modern, advanced, and equal part of our state, which has been more and more significant and the contributions of which have been growing, adding to the development of the whole Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In the period 1948-1982 industrial production in Slovakia increased 26-fold, and at the same time the production of progressive and dynamic branches of the engineering and the chemical industry grew even faster -- up to 70-fold.

Compared with 1948, today socialist agricultural production supplies 2.3 times the volume of production, with 40 percent of the number of workers. In the successful implementation of the program set by the 16th congress we are striving to achieve a higher level of development of production forces and social relations and a deepening of the socialist style of life, in order to create conditions for the material and spiritual improvement of life of man and the creation of conditions for peaceful work in building our nations and nationalities. The consistent fulfillment of the strategic role of intensifying the national economy and improving the efficiency of social productivity and the quality of work is the decisive condition for the implementation of the goals that have been set.

All that is new and great, all that we are rightly proud of today, has its roots in the antifascist and national-liberation struggle, in which the Slovak National Uprising has an important position. We all have to strive for its heritage and principles, for the program by which it was guided, for all that is sacred for the uprising generation of the uprising, not only to be used as a historical fact but to serve as values towards which we have to have an active attitude. The committed attitude of the generation of the uprising in the political struggles and everyday work for socialism and the prosperity of our country is a great moral and economic contribution for the younger and young people. Not only gratitude, but the need to be aware of the logical connection between the past deeds and our present, the improvement of the society by our own work -- this will be the best recognition for the fathers and grandfathers of what they have been doing and are doing, which is a work of commitment, sense, and heart.

Esteemed comrades, with justified pride in our achievements, we are at the same time aware of the demanding character of the social and economic tasks that face us. They will be in the focus of attention of the party and society in connection with the forthcoming top deliberations of the CPCZ and the CPSL. At the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress we shall examine the results achieved since the last congresses and during the whole period of building an advanced socialist society.

The congresses will show the permanent sources of our success, set the basic tasks for the next 5 years, with directions toward the year 2000. It will no doubt be an important landmark in our life -- in the building of an advanced socialist society. [end recording]

HANUS INTERVIEWED ON DANUBE TALKS WITH AUSTRIA

AU291015 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 85 p 7

[Interview with Julius Hanus, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, by PRAVDA staff journalist Bedrich Zagar, given on Hanus' return to Bratislava from Vienna on 27 August following the conclusion of Czechoslovak-Austrian talks on the use of the hydroelectric potential of the Danube: "Head of the Czechoslovak Delegation on Talks in Vienna for the Optimum Utilization of the Danube"]

[Excerpt] [Zagar] The talks from which you have just returned were actually linked with the bilateral talks on the utilization of the common section of the Danube which were held at the beginning of the sixties. What are the results?

[Hanus] First of all, I would like to stress that it is too early to talk about definite conclusions. The complexity of the negotiations lies in the fact that in the period that has elapsed since our last talks both sides have been solving the issues connected with the utilization of the Danube in the light of their own conditions. In our view, however, this river substantially influences the life in the entire Danube basin, and therefore any further decision concerning the construction of hydroelectric projects on the river is of exceptional importance. Regarding the bilateral utilization of the Czechoslovak-Austrian section of the Danube, the Czechoslovak side has chosen an active course, and one of the results is that the joint group of experts will begin searching for ways to resolve problems connected with the utilization of the common section of the Danube.

[Zagar] What is the concrete agreement?

[Hanus] To search for a bilaterally advantageous solution that would optimally take into consideration the interests of the two states as regards the utilization of the Danube in respect of energy, to improve further the conditions for international navigation on the river -- while understandably requiring that the solution respect the two countries' ecological demands. Optimal solutions will be sought as regards the linkage with the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectrical project, the construction of which is already in an advanced stage.

[Zagar] At what stage is the cooperation between Czechoslovak and Austrian experts?

[Hanus] The cooperation has actually started after the two parties' first contacts at the end of last year, and it will continue on the basis of the specific tasks that have arisen from the two government delegations talks that just ended.

[Zagar] And the greatest contribution of these talks?

[Hanus] We see the qualitative breakthrough in the fact that last year Hainburg was the only solution for Austria. The 2-day talks have topicalized the idea of joint utilization of the Czechoslovak-Austrian section of the Danube to the benefit of both countries. In the end, I would like to add that the talks in Vienna were friendly, pragmatic, and correct.

HONECKER VISITS ARMY AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LD291521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, on Thursday visited Air Force and Air Defense units of the National People's Army (NVA). Together with other members of the party and state leadership he acquainted himself with the efforts of the soldiers of the NVA toward a reliable military safeguarding of peace and socialism, through which they are preparing for the 11th SED Congress (April 1986). The trusting meetings and friendly conversations were characterized by the unity of party, people, and Army.

The troop visit began in the morning at a facility of the component part of the NVA. Erich Honecker was welcomed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for national defense.

The members of the party and state leadership walked through rows of working people to the facility club. There Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, head of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, gave an information report. He said that the Air Force and Air Defense Command had further developed consistently as a modern component armed force of the NVA under the leadership of the SED since the troop visit by Erich Honecker in 1979. "True to the class brief, the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officer cadets, and officers had realiably fulfilled all the tasks given them involving the protection of the socialist achievements and the peaceful existence of the citizens of the GDR in the 3 decades of the existence of the NVA in firm comradeship-in-arms with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal states."

Firmly integrated in the air defense of the Warsaw Pact states, the air defense missile troops, aircraft forces, and radio communications troops were at all times ready and in position to ensure the defense of GDR air space. The members of the Army and civilian employees had as a result of their initiatives and efforts in the socialist competition, "Soldier Deeds for 11th Party Congress," achieved a measurable growth in combat strength and combat readiness. Tests had shown that the aircraft pilots, technicians, air defense missile troops, radio direction finders, and command post crews had a high level of training.

The rich experiences of the Soviet comrades-in-arms and the daily close cooperation with the comrades-in-arms from the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany were of incalculable value.

In conclusion, the head of the Air Force and Air Defense Command thanked the SED Central Committee and its general secretary for the constant help and assistance. He promised that the members of the component force of the NVA would always use the weapons and material means provided them by the working people responsibly, effectively, and economically in defense of peace and socialism.

After this, the guests viewed technology, armaments, and equipment and also operational and safety technology from troop units and rear facilities, which embody the highest level of science and technology. Soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officer cadets, and officers demonstrated various weapon systems, showing their ability fully to exploit the parameters of performance of the technology even under complicated conditions.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership then visited the fighter squadron which bears the name of the German anti-fascist and hero of the Soviet Union Fritz Schmenkel. The flags of the Warsaw Pact states waved above the airport.

Unit commander Colonel Alois Zieris welcomed the guests and led them first into the decentralization room of one echelon. There they acquainted themselves more closely with fighter and fighter bomber aircraft standard for the Air Force and Air Defense units. Their particular interest was directed toward the diverse possibilities of arming and using this modern combat technology to strike ground, air, and sea targets with guided and unguided missiles, automatic rapid-fire cannons and bombs.

After this Erich Honecker visited the hall of the checking and repair echelon of the squadron. There he saw exhibits on display from youth research and inventor collectives from the Air Force, for example a target training device for aircraft pilots, a micro-electronics training facility, and the model of a transportable miniworkshop. Engineers, technicians, and mechanics from the radio-radar, armaments, engineer-airframe and special electrical equipment areas carried out checks and repair work on fighter aircraft.

Erich Honecker gladly welcomed NCO's Silke Jurich and Sylvia Schneider, who successfully graduated from the Harry Kuhn Military Technical School and have since April of this year been fulfilling the role of radio-radar and special electrical apparatus mechanics.

After this, modern Air Force and Air Defense Command combat technology was displayed and elements of flight combat training shown. Helicopters and transport and fighter aircraft passed by. The display began with a light multipurpose helicopter, which can be used as a communications and medical services helicopter, as a flying operations center, and as a courier machine. There followed a transport helicopter, whose radio and navigational equipment makes possible day and night flights in varying weather over distances of up to 450 km. This helicopter from the Soviet MIL Construction Bureau is equipped with two gas turbine engines, each with over 1500 ps thrust. A combat helicopter was demonstrated which is used particularly for supporting land forces on the battlefield. Its crew demonstrated rapid loading of the helicopter with guided and unguided missiles. While the helicopters rose from the runway, transport aircraft appeared. Among the crew of one turboprop aircraft was Lieutenant Michael Kleinau who was on the solidarity flights by the NVA emergency squadron in Ethiopia and flew 500 hours in this medium-heavy transport aircraft in East Africa.

The attention of the guests was then directed at a jet trainer, a fighter aircraft from the proven MIG series. Discharging a ball of fire, interceptor fighters -- using afterburners -- climbed steeply into the sky, where a few moments later they carried out combat maneuvers at a great height. Meanwhile, two lines of all-weather swingwing interceptor fighters, passed before the reviewing stand. At the conclusion of the display, fighter-bomber aircraft from the Soviet Sukhoy series passed by. These aircraft, mainly used to support land and sea forces, were piloted among others by 1st Lieutenants Olaf Henschke and Andreas Barth, who graduated from a Soviet Air Force officers school in 1983.

There then appeared on the horizon two medium-sized transport aircraft. While from one machine 30 parachutists jumped out at second intervals, the other machine hovered at an extremely low height over the runway with the loading bays open and the undercarraiges lowered while supplies were thrown out, simulating reinforcements in combat action on rough terrain. Further displays, for example aerobatics by all-weather interceptor fighters close to the sound barrier, demonstrated the military mastery of the members of the air force/air defense. This demonstration gave an insight into the great demands of combat training on fighter pilots, whose posts in the duty system of the air defense of the Warsaw Pact states is in the skies. The conclusion to the display was formed by a collective maneuver in a combat situation. Following a tactical idea the pilots received the task of repelling an assumed enemy attack on the airfield. The aircraft taxied individually and in pairs from the runways in various directions at second intervals one after another. Climbing with the help of after-burners and auxiliary rockets, the aircraft linked up in pairs, trains and echelons at various heights. In close cooperation with helicopter forces, radio communications troops and command posts the combat task was successfully fulfilled. Soldiers, NCO's, officer cadets and officers of the engineering and technical sector and the security forces of the squadron ensured the accurate course of the display.

Accompanied by Soviet Commanders

LD292315 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council during a visit to an Air Force and Air Defense Command facility this morning, saw the great level of training in this component force of the NVA. Accompanied by other members of the party and state leadership, he was welcomed by defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann. Also present were the commander in chief and head of the Political Administration of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Petr Lushev, and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev.

NAVAL UNIT MAKES 'FIRST VISIT' TO STOCKHOLM

LD291518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Aug (ADN) -- A GDR naval unit arrived in Stockholm on Thursday for a 4-day visit. It is the first visit by ships from the people's navy to the Swedish capital. The unit is reciprocating the visit made by sail training ships from the Royal Swedish Navy to Rostock in 1984. The visit continues the good relations between the two countries' armed forces, which are directed at the preservation of peace and also at the protection of calm and security in the Baltic region. On the very first day of the visit there were official meetings between the commanders of the naval unit and the Stockholm mayor, Annie Marie Sundbom, the commander of the Swedish naval base, Fleet Admiral Bengt O'Konor, and the commander of the Stockholm Garrison, Lieutenant Colonel Ola Eriksson. In May this year a military delegation from the GDR led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, paid a visit to the Kingdom of Sweden.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS W. BERLIN INCIDENT

LD291147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- On 28 August 1985 there was a deliberate provocation by criminal elements against the GDR in the Travel and Visits Bureau in the West Berlin's Kreuzberg Kreis. The GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry on Thursday protested more strongly to the Berlin (West) Senate against these provocative actions. The expectation was expressed that the authorities responsible in Berlin (West) would introduce measures to prevent actions of this kind against the work of this bureau and against the bureau itself.

U.S. MAY GAIN 'SUPERIORITY' WITH DEFENSIVE WEAPONS

LD282339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program presenting "conversation between Jozsef P. Szabo and Gyorgy Szentesi," not further identified, about "space armaments" -- live]

[Text] [Szabo] If one follows President Reagan's various speeches, and the statements of U.S. leaders in general, then one is bound to remark that time and time again they express their faith in favor of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, or as we say, the "star wars" program. What is the cause of this obstinacy? Why is the United States willing to risk, or endanger, the Soviet-American summit meeting? And it adheres to this. I ask Gyorgy Szentesi:

[Szentesi] I think that we have to seek the cause of the adherence to the Strategic Defense Initiative in the fundamentally erroneous way of thinking behind U.S. security policy. This means that for a long time now the U.S. leadership has considered security to mean not the actual balance of power, but a reliable U.S. superiority, with the possession of which one could do anything in the world. Now, in the past 12 years, since the essential Soviet-U.S. strategic balance of power came into being, every U.S. Administration has taken specific armament measure steps to regain strategic superiority. On the other hand, it has become obvious that the development of aggressive weapons did not, has not, been able to achieve the desired result. Therefore, with new missiles, new warheads, new types of aggressive weapons, such as strategic robot planes, the United States has not returned to its state of superiority, where it stood in the fifties and even in the significant part of the sixties. Therefore, it seems hopeless to try to gain, to regain, an absolute strategic superiority through the development of aggressive weapons.

President Reagan's advisers have evidently induced the President to (?think) that the other way to regain strategic superiority might be to gain strategic superiority through defensive weapons because missile defense, that is missile deterrence, the antimissile defense capability, is only technically a defensive weapon. If we examine the present-day circumstances of the Soviet-U.S. strategic balance of power, then missile defense, an absolutely-certain missile deterrence, could finally result in a decisive superiority.

[Szabo] I cannot follow, with my layman's mind, this argument, this logic, let me say this frankly, because I do not understand that if the United States has to face -- as it had to face in the past -- that for every new step the Soviet Union too, understandably, replies with a measure. Thus every advantage results only in a countermeasure by the Soviet Union compensating for this advantage, then, in the area of defensive weapons, how can it be assumed that the USSR is unable to take this step? [sentence as heard]

[Szentesi] Somehow it looks as though the USSR does not even want to take this step in the area of defensive weapons, because missile defense would have meaning for the present circumstances only in one case; if the absolutely certain -- that is, in practice -- 100 percent defense of a country of the size of a continent like the United States could be created against the nuclear warheads of the enemy ballistic missiles. He who thinks with a technical mind knows that 100 percent does not exist in technical practice, but if we analyze the past history of defensive weapons, then it becomes clear that even a defense nearing 100 percent does not exist.

It was precisely because of this that an agreement could be reached in the early seventies in the framework of the SALT I Treaty not to develop further defensive systems against ballistic missiles, because the desired effectiveness, the near 100 percent elimination probability was not achievable. Yet, the warheads of strategic ballistic missiles create such a danger for a country that if only a very small proportion of these get through the defensive system, then it does not provide a defense, it does not mean a tolerable loss.

If we take as point of departure that the strategic balance of power between the United States and the USSR is far more than a balance of weapons, but also the balance of certain capacities -- that is, both sides possess first-strike capability, but this first-strike capability is only a technical possibility. Neither in military nor political terms does first-strike capability exist today. Although the first strike cannot be defended, counter attack equal to the first strike may be launched, and this too is indefensible. Therefore, he who launches a first strike, or prepares for one, must calculate with the risk of his own complete self-destruction. If, however, he possesses an absolutely certain, or near to it, defensive system, then his risk of self-destruction is eliminated. In other words, the absolutely certain defensive system really offers its creator, both in military as well as political terms, a first-strike capability.

[Szabo] As I understand from the above, the USSR does not even want to obtain such a space defensive system [words indistinct] because this cannot be absolutely certain.

[Szentesi] It cannot be certain by far, according to experts, the 98-99 percentile -- which is named as a tolerable loss perhaps -- elimination probability cannot be achieved. In reality, at the expense of enormous costs, at the most an 80-85 percentile roughly, effectiveness may be achieved which is far below what is considered as tolerable loss.

[Szabo] If, on the other hand, this is the case, as the USSR thinks, then two options present themselves. Either American military experts see it differently, or we get to a point that the entire Strategic Defense Initiative -- using the American technical term -- serves political objectives.

[Szentesi] This is true from the point of view of both. American military experts want to believe the near 100 percent effectiveness and the problem is that if they themselves want to believe, and those firms, research institutes, and factories taking part in this plan are also of the opinion that this can be achieved, then they can make the political leadership believe that near 100 percent effectiveness can be achieved. This could never, under any circumstances, be checked or tested, because it is simply impossible to reproduce such test circumstances in which over a thousand or even two thousand ballistic missiles are simulated when attacking, and to test in this way the real effectiveness of the system. In reality, what can be stated is that all elements of the system can operate under certain circumstances, but it can in no way be checked as to how the individual elements operate together in a real situation. Herein lies the real danger: an 80-85 percent, or even less effective defense system may be "sold" as 100 percent effective. In one or 10, 15, or possibly in 20 years, an unknown American Administration will act in the knowledge of the existence of such a system. The political objective of the thing, on the other hand, may be summed up in that the USSR is forced to engage its military-industrial research and development capacity.

For a countermeasure must be taken under any circumstances, but what is forgotten is that a countermeasure is not unconditionally -- or more precisely, in this case, under no circumstances -- the creation of a similar system in the USSR. The USSR in the given case, can have one objective; to prove that the system is not only not 90-95 percent or 98 percent effetive, but it is even lower than that by a good measure.

[Szabo] And how can this be proven?

[Szentesi] In a way that such countermeasures must be taken which make this obvious. Now, these countermeasures, consequently -- undoubtedly after comprehensive analysis -- must be arrived at in such a way that the cheapest possible method must be chosen. The most obvious appears today in this respect to be to increase the amount of their own offensive weapons and to improve and increase the quality of these. This, on the other hand, is in contradiction to the necessary, under any circumstances, reduction of the strategic weapons that exist today in too-large numbers. Thus, if the American defense initiative is launched, then the USSR has to effect such development, primarily development of offensive weapons, which act precisely against the measures of the arms limitations.

[Szabo] And in that case, the American Strategic Defense Initiative achieves precisely the opposite of what the United States -- at least in its declarations -- strives for.

[Szentesi] This is precisely the case, for at the Geneva talks the declared objective is a qualitative reduction of the strategic defensive weapons and a freeze of their technological level. If the Strategic Defense Initiative begins, then these objectives will be impossible to fulfill.

COMMANDER SAYS BORDER GUARDS ENSURE SAFETY

AU300936 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Major General Imre Toth, national commander of the border guards at the Ministry of Interior: "Serving on the Borders"]

[Excerpts] As tourist traffic grows it is inevitable that more and more people express their opinion about the service and job of the border guards. Some of these opinions consider the passport control and checks at the border too strict, but these opinions neglect to recognize some very important facts, and draw parallels with the practices of other countries. However, they forget to take into account the aims to be achieved and the economic and political differences.

The majority of the people perhaps do not know that quite a lot of people apply adroitness in trying to pass illegally through the borders, especially during the businest time in summer. There have been cases where illegal border violations have caused danger to the life and limb of peaceful passengers; these cases are caused by people who have already been caught violating the laws.

The number of border violations is not great, but neither is it so low that we should keep quiet about it. The people involved are in most cases are wanted criminals or habitual offenders who are trying to extricate themselves from being brought to court and are capable of anything in the course of their acts. Our border guards act against the offenders as strongly and resolutely as required and sometimes such a service may require sacrifices.

Our border guards corps ensures the peace and safety of our citizens and travelers in general. In these tasks the guards receive a lot of help from the local population, too. There are more than 9,000 volunteers helping the border guards and more than 100 villages are called border guarding villages. Finally, one must also mention the efforts of young people, among them the several thousands pioneers and youth guards.

The good relations are mutual and our border guards and our soldiers often help in solving everyday problems of the villages. The villagers themselves also help in strengthening confidence: it would hardly be possible for a stranger to pass along the outer edges of the settlements without being asked what he is doing. If anybody arouses suspicion, the peoples working in the fields will inform the border guard post. There have been quite a lot of cases where, with the active collaboration of the local people, we have succeeded in catching dangerous criminals trying to escape jurisdiction. Today we not only have registered border guarding villages, but we have 10 border guarding towns as well, such as Sopron, Kozeg, Gula, and Satoraljaujhely. We highly appreciate the help of the local people because it would be more difficult to do our job properly without their help. May I, from this forum too, express to these people the sincere respects and appreciation of the staff and the communists of the border guards for their decication and willingness to sacrifice.

We must also express our thanks to the parents of the enlisted soldiers, the schools, the yough organizations, and the places of work where the future border guards are stimulated to demonstrate sound conduct and to manfully carry out their duties. We aspire to create a second home for the guards in our subunits and to assist them during their service so that they may return to their families and join the constructive activities at home with a strengthened character.

In recent years the border guards have shown steady progress. It has become a daily routine and the basis of our successful work to dynamically react to all changes. According to the principles of defending our frontiers we have modernized our means and have tried to employ and utilize resources such as schooling and intellect. Today the border guards are able to fulfill greater tasks than 10 years ago, although the number of staff is practically unchanged, it is better trained. We believe that our border guards are able to comply with the growing requirements and effectively fulfill their duties.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL TALKS -- MTI -- On Friday (23 Aug) Milorad Stanojevic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Agriculture, left our fatherland. He had visited our country at the invitation of Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The partners signed an aide-memoire in which they affirmed the mutual intentions to expand the cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture and food industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Aug 85 p 4 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS 27 AUG POLITBURO SESSION

AU300902 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 27 August, the Politburo acquainted itself with the trade union movement's main development problems and activity. Representatives of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] together with its chairman, Alfred Miodowicz, attended the session. The trade unions, it was stressed, currently possess over 5.5 million members and are developing steadily. In many branches of the economy most of the workers belong to the trade union movement, for example in mining, metal production, socialized farming, and education. The number of trade unions particularly inside large enterprises has increased recently.

The workers' nature of the trade unions is strengthening. Workers comprise 60 percent of trade union members, and also provide the majority of members of statutory trade union authorities.

The party has rendered full support to the trade union demands for broader trade union powers and a wider scope of activity. The trade union law which was amended in July this year permits their further development andguarantees their proper place in the state's sociopolitical and economic system.

Varied and interesting cooperation has developed between the trade unions and the administration over the past 3 years. This joint activity is assuming an increasingly partnerlike nature. The trade union movement is becoming an irreplaceable joint participants in the shaping and implementation of the socialist state's socioeconomic policy. In accordance with the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the party regards it as an essential function of trade unions to consistently defend the interests and rights of workers, and stresses at the same time the consequent need for the trade unions to be jointly responsible for increasing national income.

The 5 years that separate us from August 1980 have brought far-reaching changes to the country's sociopolitical and economic life. The economic reform, democratization of social life, openness of political life, and citizens' participation in resolving affairs of importance to the country and to individual milieus -- this is an irreversible achievement of the post-August period. New institutions of public life such as the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the reborn class trade unions, and the workers' and territorial self-governments have emerged. Poland is faced with a new vision of the future: technological progress, efficient management, a halt to environmental damage, and a satisfaction of the needs created by the rise in the number of people of preworking age and the complicated housing problem.

In the light of this, the Politburo acquainted itself with the preliminary results of work on a proposed social contract. This proposal was made by the OPZZ chairman at the Poznan trade union conference, and refers to the August agreements.

The Politburo said that two main factors have to be considered during the implementation of this proposal -- the goals with which working people identify themselves, and the concrete initiatives which lead to better management over raw material resources and labor. It was regarded as useful, in accordance with the trade union law, to begin work on social contracts to be signed between enterprises. For that is where the right conditions for determining each party's specific commitments, with reference to the reality of each enterprise, exist.

The importance of socioeconomic plans as a basis for such contracts was stressed. The Politburo regarded it as essential to carry out a comprehensive review of the recreation of working people and their families and of the development of tourism this year, and to examine the conclusions stemming from this.

JABLONSKI MEETS VOTERS AT PRE-ELECTION MEETING

LD291350 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, who is on the national list of 50 candidates running for parliament, has held a preelection meeting with the electorate in Pruszkow, near Warsaw. Speaker of parliament Stanislaw Gucwa and Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, who are on the same list, have also met with voters. Gorywoda who attended a meeting in a village in the southern Opole country, said, referring to the election campaign, that political opponents should not be made light of. They have been trying, although unsuccessfully, to isolate Poland on the international scene and would like to stage a boycott of the parliamentary elections.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES PRE-ELECTION MEETINGS

LD282257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission of the PZPR Central Committee, which is holding a meeting under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, acquainted itself with the course of the assemblies and consultative meetings. It is being stated the growing social interest in consultative meetings is expressed not only in the high attendance, but, above all, in the active participation of society in the dialogue with prospective deputies.

Matters of local as well as regional interest are broached during the meetings, as are topics of national and even international significance. Many statements recall the electoral declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). Many of those participating in the meetings ask questions and, quite openly, share their doubts and their thoughts on subjects pertaining to all aspects of life in our country. There is insistence that candidate deputies should take a definite stance toward the problems raised.

In this authentic social dialogue there is a special interest among the electorate in the building of dwellings, in supplies for the countryside and the farming community, in the protection of the environment, in social and welfare matters, as well as in the fight against crime and manifestations of social ills. It was stressed during the commission's debates that the experiences until now in the electoral campaign confirm the social and political credibility of the new Sejm Electoral Law, which satisfies social expectations and serves well the further growth of civic activity.

PZPR CONTROL GROUP LAUDS ANTI-'SQUANDERING' MOVES

LD292159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Commission for Party Control was assessed disciplinary actions undertaken by voivodship commissions of party control against party members in the light of disclosures by organs of state and social control and the mass media about a series of negative occurrences, especially the squandering of social funds on various types of sumptuous receptions on the occasion of anniversaries, conferences, and so-called teaching conferences.

The Presidium assessed favorably the reaction of a number of voivodship commissions to these type of occurrences, which were expressed in the undertaking of secure party sanctions against those PZPR members who, unmindful of their position and party regulations which condemn such behavior, initiated, or took part in such types of events. However, cases of liberal decisions by some regional commissions of party control have also been ascertained. The Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission has decided that the commission's adjudicating teams should reconsider such issues.

LOMZA OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR DRUNKENNESS

LD292141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers has put the supreme control and territorial organs of the state administration under orders to react immediately to any signs of irregularities and to take disciplinary action against the culprits. It was recommended that society should be informed of such occurrences. An example of such a reaction is a case in Lomza Voivodship. An executive officer of Zawada Parish, Stanislaw Krol, has been summarily dismissed from his position by the Lomza voivoda for being drunk during duty hours.

EVENTS MARK AIR FORCE'S 41ST ANNIVERSARY

AU281021 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] To celebrate the 41st anniversary of the Polish People's Air Force, many events appropriate to the occasion were staged in Air Force units. In terms of their ideological and program content, these events are a reminder of the 40th victory anniversary as well as a splendid display of Polish and Soviet airmen's comradeship-in-arms.

Air Force Command civilian and military cadres attended an anniversary concert in the assembly hall of the Citizens' Militia House of Culture in Poznan. Those present -- among them Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member; Tytus Krawczyc, division general and Air Force commander; Jan Mielcarek, Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee secretary; and a delegation from the Soviet Army Northern Military Group's Air Force units led by Major General Aleksander Shachunov -- heard a speech given by Brigade General Jan Celk, head of the Air Force Political Department.

Brigade General Celk recalled the Polish People's Air Force's evolution and its military tradition. He placed great emphasis on the comprehensive organizational, material, technical, and cadre assistance the Soviet Union had afforded the Polish People's Air Force. The brigade general highlighted the importance of current Polish-Soviet cooperation within the framework of the socialist states' defensive coalition, the Warsaw Pact. He also placed emphasis on the close ties that exist between airmen and society and the great and increasing role played by Air Force troops in the country's socioeconomic development.

Last Sunday, tens of thousands of Poznan citizens went to Lawica Airfield to take part in a festival organized by the Air Force Command and the local flying club to commemorate the Polish People's Air Force's 41st anniversary. Teams and individuals, staging air displays using TS-11 Iskra, MIG-21, and U-20 aircraft and the MI-2 helicopter, demonstrated their truly masterly level of training.

USSR BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION VISITS NAVY

LD300714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation of the Baltic Fleet of the Soviet Union, with Captain Pavel (Kaschauskas), deputy head of the political board of the Soviet Navy leading it, is paying a working visit to the Navy. The Soviet guests are to meet the head and staff of the Political Board of the Navy. During their visit they will also go to the Heroes of Westerplatte naval college and the (Franciszek Zubrzycki) specialist training center in Ustka and Hel. They will also take part in a seminar on the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. They will visit the tricity area and lay flowers at the ce e eries of Soviet soldiers in Gdansk and (?Redlowo).

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS APARTHEID

LD291928 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 -- The spokesman for the Polish Government, Jerzy Urban, presented PAP with the following statement:

For many years, Poland has been generally and consistently condemning the policy of a particular racial segregation, namely apartheid. We have been doing so on the ground of our world outlook, for obvious political, ideological, and humanitarian reasons. Our stance has not once been voiced in various official statements at home (or late in the statement by the spokesman for the Polish Government on July 30 this year), and in the international forum.

We cannot accept the decisive majority of a legitimate citizens of the RSA being deprived of elementary political and civic rights, we cannot accept the institutionalized racial supremacy of the white minority. We condemn the particularly drastic and bloody forms of repressions applied towards that majority which have already caused the deaths of more than 1,000 people.

Unacceptable are also sham moves undertaken by the RSA regime, whichde facto aim at consolidation of the current situation. We, Poles, after our recent experiences, find it all the more difficult to understand why certain Western states, declaring themselves to be ardent advocates of human rights elsewhere, managed to perceive the issue of human rights in the RSA only when it shocked the world at large and threatens with incalculable consequences, not only within the RSA and also with regard to the interests of Western states. We reiterate the assertion about our solidarity with the struggle by Africans in the RSA for full political rights, safeguarding the status of a manager in own country. [sentence as received]

BRIEFS

DEPUTY PREMIERS ATTEND MEETING — The efficiency of methods used in managing the economy were discussed in Warsaw at a meeting between Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Messner, Manfred Gorywoda, and Zbigniew Szalajda and 32 directors of industrial enterprises. Experiences of enterprises in the introduction of economic reform were presented. The proposals and assessments will enrich government work aimed at eliminating negative phenomena in the economy. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS FRG, GDR GROUPS, USSR AMBASSADOR

Receives Bundestag Delegation

AU281941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Snagov, on August 29, a Bundestag delegation of West Germany, headed by Heinz Westphal, vice-president of Bundestag, who are paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the delegation thanked for the interview, for the opportunity to visit Romania, to directory know a series of achievements of the Romanian people.

Greeting the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the visit by the Bundestag delegation to Romania fell within the context of the fine relations between the two countries, of their wish to further develop them, on various planes.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects pertaining to the deepening and expansion of the relations of collaboration between Romania and West Germany were approached, and it was assessed that real conditions existed to make that collaboration even richer, in keeping with the interests of both countries of the general cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

During the exchange of views on aspects of the international political life, the Romanian head of state pointed out that the current situation was particularly serious, that the fundamental issues of our time were the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, to the ensurance of peace in Europe and the world over.

In this respect, the necessity was underlined that everything possible should be done for corresponding accords to be reached during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the cessation on nuclear arming and of space militarization.

The special significance was underscored of a peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflictual states of affairs, of all litigious issues among states. Referring to the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the importance of growing efforts toward achieving a just and durable peace in that area, in keeping with all peoples' interests. Romania's president was for the calling of an international conference, under the UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included.

During the talk, the important contribution was assessed the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries made and can further make to the development of Romanian-West German collaboration, to the resolution, in the intersts of all peoples, of the complex problems of our days.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, Hartmut Wolfgang Schulze-Boysen, was present.

GDR's Lothar Kolditz

AU291808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/8/1985 -- On August 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], received at Snagov a delegation of the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic led by Lothar Kolditz, chairman of the council, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The chief delegate conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. The guest also thanked for having been received by the Romanian head of state, for the opportunity to visit Romania and get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in the country's socioeconomic development, more particularly in the last two decades. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to Erich Honecker. During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the fine ties of friendship and collaboration established an developing between the two countries and peoples, to the contribution the SDUF and the National Front of the GDR have made to further expanding those lasting links.

Stress was laid on the importance of summit dialogue which has every time opened broad horizons to manysided cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. In keeping with the decisions made during the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the GDR last May, determination was expressed to further develop and strengthen bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, in the interests of successfully building the new system in the two countries, of the general cause on socialism, peace and understanding throughout the world. Aspects of the international life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, in the particularly complex conditions of the international political life, everything possible should be done for the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the prevention of the militarization of space, the ensurance and consolidation of peace and security. The necessity was also underlined that all peoples, the peace-loving forces everywhere should intensify their efforts toward eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, for the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente and manysided collaboration among nations.

The interview the atmosphere of which was warm and friendly was attended by Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the SDUF National Council.

Herbert Plaschke, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Bucharest, also attended.

USSR Ambassador

AU291520 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the two sides had a talk that proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BASIC ORGANS SET NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN SERBIA

AU281646 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Radmilo Kljajic report on an interview given by Milenko Petrovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, to POLITIKA -- place and date not given]

[Excerpt] The LC Central Committee of Serbia has very clearly decided upon the question on whether there will be one or several candidates on the election lists, Milenko Petrovic says. The memorandum on basic duties and the schedule of electoral activities says: "Several candidates should be nominated -- during the nomination process -- for all posts in the LC, and through a democratic public discussion on them, one should arrive at the best selection of those who best satisfy the set requirements and established criteria. In those LC organizations and organs where the majority of members demand that election lists contain several candidates, after examining the presented proposals and assessing their suitability, an electoral organ or forum should decide about whether the list should contain more candidates than the number to be elected...." The decision is, therefore, left to the membership of the basic LC organizations, communal conferences, and other LC organs and forums and to their free determination.

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL ON SEVERAL CANDIDATES DEBATE

AU282040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 25 Aug TANJUG -- The LCY is preparing for the 13th congress and everyone is expecting much from it. Communists must, as was particularly stressed during the war and revolution, resolutely win the battle for the unity of orientation and action. We do possess the strength, youth, and expertise, and one should not doubt that we can move forward -- with the efficient action of communists and all socialist self-managing subjects of the society. We only need just a little more accord among us, to which we are especially obliged by the recent positions of the LCY Central Committee, in order to finally adopt the important bills -- such as the foreign exchange bill and the planning bill -- because the failure to adopt them considerably hampers the implementation of the unified Yugoslav market, the economic stabilization program, and overall prosperity.

Two or More Candidates

This was said, among other things, by Bogdan Tankosic, member of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Vojvodina, at a mass rally held today in Novi Karlovci, a village in Srem where the uprising occurred and which was known during the war under the name of Sase.

Tankosic pointed out that the forthcoming elections for delegate assemblies and for the organs of all sociopolitical organizations are an important opportunity for us to strengthen the cadres of our delegate system, "express thanks" to those who worked poorly, and include young and expert forces into the self-managing currents of political work. We will elect those who are successful in their work, who impress their community with their knowledge, honesty, and diligence.

One should clear away dilemmas and guesswork on the issue of several candidates at elections, because the debates held to date distract one from the essence of the delegate elections and divert public attention from many more important social problems.

VOJVODINA'S STAJIC VIEWS SERBIA RELATIONS DEBATE

AU281006 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- In its two latest issues, yesterday's and today's [18 and 19 August], Novi Sad DNEVNIK carries a review of current LC tasks written by Sreta Stajic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Vojvodina, pertaining to the questions discussed in the context of preparations for the Bill on the Bases of Self-Managing Social Planning and the Social Plan of Yugoslavia. It is already known, Stajic points out, that difficulties first appeared about the role of planning in a socialist self-managing society, and that then questions about what and how Yugoslav laws can regulate in the sphere of planning in the SR of Serbia and the position of the autonomous provinces in the Federation and in the SR of Serbia, in connection with development planning, became acute.

Without wanting to mention the controversial articles and sections of these articles in the Bill on the Bases of Self-Managing Planning, Stajic emphasizes that an essential point is at stake: The kind of status the workers class should have and the kind of role state organs should play in planning. Recalling the fact that it has been stated umpteen times that we have a constant conflict in the society between self-management and the statist concept, Stajic points out that lately attention has focused on the position, obligations, and responsibilities of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

Mentioned and Disputed

After stating that much has been written and said about the topic from various ideological and political standpoints, Stajic gives two examples that, as he notes, speak about the fact that there is a very much emphasized concept of the constitutional system, which is sometimes mentioned directly and sometimes can be discerned in statements made in both political and social bodies.

Stajic points out that, answering a question on the "distribution of economic functions and its significance for the political system," Dr Zoran Popov, in the periodical INTERVJU of 23 November 1984, said among other things: "I do not think that reducing republics to what they had been according to, for instance, the 1963 Constitution would mean the negation of socialist self-management. Even less do I think that changes to the 1974 Constitution would mean a revision of Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia principles."

Answering a question on his contribution to our constitutions as a "duty writer," Academician Professor Dr Jovan Djkordjevic said in the biweekly DUGA, Number 281, of 2-15 September 1984: "From the first to the last constitutions, my contribution was rather important. In this respect, I have given all I knew, because I believed in those constitutions -- especially the Constitution of 1963."

These are not the only statements that very directly deny the progressive socialist character of the 1974 Constitution, Stajic says: Some of the basic achievements of socialist self-management, which were elaborated in the 1974 Constitution, are often openly disputed. This criticism of the 1974 Constitution disputes the place and role it assigns to the provinces. To those who may not know, one should say that according to the Constitution of 1963, the jurisdictions of the autonomous provinces as socio-political communities were derived from the powers of the Republic of Serbia, which was regulated by the constitution of that republic.

Now, as we know, the workers class and working people realize their sovereign rights in the autonomous provinces, except for those rights that are established by the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and the constitutions of the autonomous provinces as being common interests of the republic. This has been established by the SFRY Constitution, Stajic says.

A Chorus of Pressure

Sreta Stajic then points to the fact that, discussing significant economic and social questions, the LCY Central Committee has presented its attitudes on the relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia several times during recent months. Both journalists and officials, and therefore all those who act publicly, should read, consider, and comment on all this in its entirety. It is not good if everybody chooses only what he likes. Therefore, according to Stajic, one should bear in mind a section in the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session that runs as follows: "It is of special interest for the development of socialist self-management and the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation to realize the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces [SAP's] of Kosovo and Vojvodina, which are its constituent parts and at the same time the constituent parts of the Yugoslav Federation, as well as to realize unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia as a state and a self-managing democratic community. The LCY, particularly the Serbia LC Central Committee, as well as the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, are responsible for ensuring the development of and furthering relations in the SR of Serbia, which would serve the interest of the SR of Serbia and the SAP's, as well as of Yugoslavia as a whole."

Stajic also states that it is necessary that one also consider as basic constitutional tenets the LCY stands in the platform for the preparation for the 13th congress, as well as the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on current questions of implementing the relations on which unity and togetherness are based in the SR of Serbia. I would stress in particular, Stajic adds, the part that speaks about the need for a direct self-managing integration in the SAP's and the SR of Serbia, as well as in the unified Yugoslav economic territory -- and that also speaks about removing all statist-bureaucratic obstacles that hampler or prevent those processes.

It is therefore now necessary that LC organs and organizations, their members and the public and social workers -- particularly journalists, sociopolitical activists, and delegates to the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities -- contribute to the complete explanation, interpretation, and implementation of the established ideological and political stands of the LCY. It is also noticeable that one-sided pressure is being exerted on public opinion, especially in the media -- in a chorus of radio and television programs, and by the written word in dailies and periodicals -- Sreta Stajic's article states, among other things.

CKREBIC CONDEMNS INFIGHTING ON SERBIA RELATIONS

AU291813 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Arilje, 25 Aug (TANJUG) -- As part of the celebration of the communal day and the celebrations marking the anniversary of the first liberation of Arilje, a festival was held in the Jedinstvo manufacturing and trade work organization. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, spoke to several thousand working people, cooperative members, and citizens of Arilje and the surrounding villages at the mass rally held within the work organization.

Ckrebic particularly concentrated on the document the LCY Central Committee Presidium prepared and adopted, which bears the title: "Positions on Current Questions of Implementing the Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness Are Based in the SR of Serbia." What is ahead of us is the work, effort, task, and obligation of communists in the SR of Serbia as a whole, in building and achieving unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, Ckrebic pointed out. The document proceeds from the fact that problems exist, are present, and have to be solved and removed. Who makes use and takes advantage of the attempts to negate problems, to furbish up reality, to deceive oneself and others, Ckrebic asked.

Already this summer, after the document appeared, some people started to relativize it, to seek wrongdoers and culprits on the other side who are to be blamed for hindrances in relations, to swear that everything is all right on their side, to pick at the document searching for and selecting places that allegedly "show that they are right," but to keep silent about other places, and so on -- as if it is forgotten that the document pertains to the whole of our relations, that it obliges all leaderships, responsible individuals, and also the entire LC membership to adhere to these positions; to find solutions, through reason, with full responsibility; and to overcome deadlocks, various stagnations, paralyses, and barriers, as well as the phenomena of reducing relations in many spheres to a mere formality. This is a time for great responsibility and a sincere approach to all open questions, and not a time for searching through someone's sentences trying to find who was "rapped on the knuckles" and in what passage or who received some "party spanking" or criticism, and who was right, where, and in what.

We should approach things and our relations extremely sincerely, openly, and as communists, because this is the only correct way that leads to success. That is our obligation. No reasonable and responsible person still stresses that there are no problems and that the level of unity and togetherness achieved in the SR of Serbia as a complex sociopolitical community is satisfactory, when one can see that in practice we have already been stumbling over big and important questions for some time. Problems do exist. The positions are guidelines for solving them to the extent to which this is possible today.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS UPCOMING NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD292000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The Presidency examined the activity of Yugoslavia within the Nonaligned Movement in the past period, devoting particular attention to preparations for and participation at the ministerial conference of nonaligned in Luanda.

It was stated that preparations for this important gathering of nonaligned countries are being carried out successfully, which is illustrated by the fact that over 100 nonaligned countries, observers, and guests have already confirmed their participation at the conference. The world has been monitoring the preparations for this meeting, which is taking place at a very important moment in international relations and in the development of the situation in southern Africa, with great interest.

During the ministerial conference it will be of particular importance, it was stressed at the session, to achieve an agreement on the most important questions concerning international political and economic relations, based on the decisions of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, in order that nonaligned countries should give their full contribution to peace and security in the world and to the resolution of acute problems and crises in the forthcoming period.

The Presidency pointed at the indespensable need for full involvement aimed at the further realization of the original principles of the nonaligned policy and the consolidation of the movement's independent, global, and nonbloc role, and its active participation in international relations. This is the way in which the Nonaligned Movement can give maximum contribution to efforts to surmount the burning issues with which the world is faced today.

The session also focused on the priority guidelines for the commitment of Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial conference in Luanda.

Judging that the region of southern Africa is one of the most dangerous and critical hotbeds of crisis today, the SFRY Presidency pointed out the movement's special role in the realization of freedom and equality, which are the legitimate aspirations of the Republic of South Africa's [RSA] black population and which the minority racist regime of Pretoria wants to halt by force of arms and reprisals. The Presidency also stressed the indespensable need for further active involvement aimed at achieving the independence of Namibia, noting that this problem represents the component part of a very serious crisis in this part of the world. In this connection it is expected that the ministerial conference in Luanda will provide a fresh stimulus for the promotion of solidarity between nonaligned countries and the justified struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, Namibia, and the frontline countries.

The session devoted special attention to the fact that the problems of development and international economic relations should be in the focus of the forthcoming meeting in Luanda. It was judged that the increasingly aggravated economic crisis in the developing countries and its damaging effects have wider political implications. Any further delay in the efforts to resolve the existing situation is equally dangerous for the developing and developed countries. Such a critical situation therefore calls for urgent joint action with the developed countries to establish negotiations. It was stressed that the nonaligned and developed countries have, as their ultimate goal, the establishment of a New International Economic Order. This can be achieved only through concrete and realistic actions. In this context particular attention was also drawn to the problem of debts, which are, in fact, hindering the developed countries' economic development. Reference was also made to the global trends in economic cooperation in the world.

The SFRY Presidency expects the Luanda conference to call for an end to the arms race, which poses the greatest threat to peace and security. Bearing in mind how dangerous any confrontation between the great powers and blocs can be for the world in general, and for the independence of small and nonaligned countries in particular, the SFRY Presidency emphasizes that the movement's role is not just to encourage and support the dialogue between the great powers: It is expected to take a most active part in and make a contribution to the search for solutions to all key issues of peace, stability, and disarmament.

President Radovan Vlajkovic informed the Presidency about this visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and about the talks he had with the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Assessing the outcome of the Yugoslav-Libyan talks, the Presidency stated that the talks reiterated the traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries and imparted stimulus for the further promotion of comprehensive cooperation, which has so far yielded significant results. Particular attention was paid to economic cooperation.

When discussing the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda, both sides expressed their firm belief in the need to continue to accelerate the activity and consolidate the Nonaligned Movement's role as an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations, and in the search for solutions to outstanding economic and political problems affecting the present-day world.

Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, submitted a report on the visit to Peru by a Yugoslav delegation, which attended the inauguration of the newly-elected president of Peru, Alan Garcia. He also informed the Presidency about the delegation's visits to Colombia and Senegal. It was stated that the meetings and talks that our delegation had in Peru with high-ranking statesmen and heads of delegations from Latin American countries were of particular importance for understanding current trends in international relations, and the economic situation and the problems of debts in particular. Much attention was also devoted to the Nonaligned Movement policy and activity and the role that Latin American countries play in it. Both sides also emphasized the importance of the coming ministerial conference in Luanda for the Nonaligned Movement. In the course of all these talks everyone expressed interest in ways of promoting comprehensive bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and all these countries. The SFRY Presidency also stated that the meetings and talks which Josip Vrhovec had with President Garcia of Peru and with the Colombian President, Betancur, and with the Senegalese president, Diof, will contribute to the development of Yugoslavia's traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation with these countries.

DIZDAREVIC BRIEFS ASSEMBLY ON NONALIGNED MEETING

LD282151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, briefed delegates in the SFRY Assembly on Yugoslavia's preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda. Dizdarevic spoke about these preparations at an extended session of the Foreign Relations Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, which was presided over by Dr Ivan Lovric.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS 28-29 AUGUST

Arrival, Talks With Mamula

LD282123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1955 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav secretary for national defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, conferred with Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg in Belgrade this evening. Minister Thunborg today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces.

Mamula and Thunborg exchanged views on topical questions related to the military-political and international situation in the world and the situation in Europe. They also discussed possibilities for the further promotion and development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and Sweden, especially their military-economic and inter-army cooperation.

Meeting With Ljubicic

LD291444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Anders Thunborg, minister of defense of the Kingdom of Sweden, who is on a friendly working visit to the SFRY Armed Forces.

In the talks it was assessed, among things, that nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Sweden, with their cooperation in bilateral and international spheres, make a significant contribution toward preserving peace and security and democratizing international spheres, make a significant contribution toward preserving peace and security and democratizing international relations. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Lennart Myrsten, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Yugoslavia, were present at the meeting.

Sees Arms, Equipment

LD291947 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 29 (TANJUG) -- Anders Thunborg, defence minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, today ended his two-day visit to Yoguslavia and its armed forces. Minister Thunborg had talks today with high-placed officials and toured a standing exhibition of arms and equipment at Nikinci, north of here.

'HOSTILE ACTIVITY' TRIAL OPENS IN MOSTAR 29 AUG

LD291549 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Summary] Mostar, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- The trial of six people charged with carrying out hostile activity and propaganda opened in Mostar District Court today. In the dock are Risto Radovic (33), temporarily employed in Austria; his sister Olga (20); his cousin Slobodanka Radovic (22); Tomislav Davic (20); Djoko Beatovic (28); and Goran Lemez (24). Risto Radovic is charged with the criminal act of hostile activity, while his accomplices are tried for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. As stated in the indictment, the group's activity reflects the long-standing attempts by Chetnik emigres abroad to establish a network in this part of the country and to use it for spreading their sinister ideology of fratricide. At today's hearing the principle accused, Radovic, denied all the points of the statement he made during the investigation when he pleaded guilty to all the charges. The trial continues tomorrow.

HUMOROUS CAPTION REFLECTS ON LCY-ARMY RELATIONS

AU271112 [Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 182 on 13 August on pages 40-41 carries a photograph headed "Vo Idoje Zarkovic and Ivan Hocevar" in the "Vican Vicanovic's Magnifying Glass" series, in which leaders' photographs are published, accompanied by humorous captions. The photograph shows Ivan Hocevar, member of the LCY Central Committee, in the dress uniform of an Air Force general, standing over Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is shown seated, wearing shirt and tie. Hocevar is reaching around Zarkovic to show him his wristwatch, and Zarkovic appears to be reading the time.

The caption reads: "The time is up, isn't it...."